

FROM KANSAS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KICKAPOO, K. T., Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1855.

I left Leavenworth City this forenoon, and came to the Fort to this point. At the Fort I saw some Indian prisoners, Sioux, who had been brought in by the troops, charged with robbing the Salt Lake mail. There were some ten or eleven in all—men, women and children—and they were a miserable, hard-looking set, and as semi-savage Indians always are, and the semi-civilized of these are generally. In spite of the general squalor of their appearance, there was indications of that love of trimness, ornaments for which these people are noted, and one dirty-looking daniel had his cheeks painted after the most orthodox fashion. I learned that it was the intention to send them on to Washington, where, after being kept for some time seeing sights at the public expense, they will probably be treated to new blankets and a few gewgaws, and sent back to the plains, laboring under the impression that robbing the mails is a pretty good speculation. That is about the way these people always have been treated, indeed, the manner of captivity has been a very absurd one. All the benefits they have received have been of a temporary character, and only calculated to reduce them to a condition of pauperism, to which their indolence and other peculiarities only render them too liable. The plundering propensities of the Indians on the plains are every day becoming more annoying. Doubtless these shrewd children of the wild have been dealt with unfairly in many cases by the money-making traders, who never miss the opportunity to make an honest penny; and, unable to discriminate in the nice shades of rascality, resort to measures of appropriation which do not exactly fall within the code of modern ethics. In point of fact, an Indian does not seem to realize the enormity of a breach of the Seventh Commandment; they will steal, not only from the whites, but from each other; and whether this arises from a special corruption, or a free and easy philosophy about the community of property, is an evil requiring a cure, and a humane and wise one.

At the Fort I learned of a rather daring highway robbery that occurred on the morning of Monday, at a short distance from it, on the road to Leavenworth City. A mechanic who had been at work at the Fort, and who had been paid off, was going to the city early on the morning in question, when he was stopped by four men on horseback, who presented revolvers and demanded his money. He handed over \$75, all that he had, when they rode on and left him. I have heard of no effort to find out these fellows, or bring them to punishment. They may be a few more of a kind of common scoundrel, but from the facts that they were armed with revolvers, and that they were from the place where the remnant of the recent Missouri invading force had encamped, and going toward Kickapoo, I suspect that it was one of the brilliant military achievements for which the more reckless of these Border Ruffians have rendered themselves famous in the recent campaign against Lawrence, and that they, by mistake, took the unfortunate hewer of wood for a "d-d 'Abolitionist."

Kickapoo is another of the cottonwood towns of Kansas. It is situated in sight of Weston, on the opposite bank of the Missouri River, a few miles below. It stands partly on the bluffs, partly in a gorge in the bluffs, and partly on a low sandy bottom of two hundred yards width. How even a half-crazy town-land speculator should choose such a site for a future city, is a little mysterious. It is not half so much so, that so many people should have been induced to build here. There is nothing very substantial in Kickapoo, I mean in the shape of buildings; and the heaviest business of the place seems to be in the grocery line. The Pro-Slavery prisoner who escaped from Leavenworth City jail on the night when that interesting institution was burned, keeps a grocery here. This is an appropriate business for a Pro-Slavery man, as whisky and Pro-Slavery appear to be inseparable. There was no election held in Kickapoo on the day set for voting on the new Constitution. As I mentioned in a former letter, the houses of two of the judges of Election, named by the Constitutional Convention, were burned here. No one ventured to attempt holding an election, and the Free-State voters of the locality failed to give an expression of their sentiments on this important document.

Immediately back of Kickapoo there is some fine farming country, and many claims are located along the slopes of Salt Creek. The high ridge which lies to the north of Fort Leavenworth forms the southern belt of this valley; and behind, away toward the interior of the country, there is a succession of prairie hills, with a few scrubby ridges and belts of timber. The citizens of Kickapoo are partly from Missouri, and from other points on the West, and but few Eastern people.

I left Kickapoo, and pursued my way to Atchison, keeping near the Missouri River, and often along its abrupt and rocky shore. The bluff is very high to be so far up the river, and is covered with timber, although the latter is rather of a light kind. There are but few settlements along the river.

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

From The National Intelligencer.

We have advices from Nicaragua to the middle of last month, from which we obtain the following information respecting the state of affairs then existing in that unfortunate country.

The force of the United States of America is composed of 24 Americans and 150 natives of Leon, forming the garrison of Granada; 300 natives sent against the Department of Segovia and Matagalpa, and 30 men who defend Leon; fifteen in the fort of San Carlos, and six at Casaca Vieja, who make his escape at the time of the surprise of Granada, has reorganized his Government in the Department of Segovia, and has with him the Minister of the Treasury, the Commandant-General of the Eastern Department, General Martinez, and almost all the Government officers, commanding considerable forces. The President is surrounded and aided by a great number of the proprietors and most respectable inhabitants.

"The towns which have fallen into the hands of Walker and his accomplices have been abandoned by their inhabitants. He has not been able to obtain any pecuniary resources, since he finds no purchases of confiscated estates. The money derived from his freebooting expedition against Granada and the first contributions he succeeded in realizing have already disappeared, squandered by the officers of his band in the various cities to which he has retreated. The money was carried off by the inhabitants in their flight. Walker does not pay a cent to his troops in money. The miserable rations they receive he provides by violence and extortion, compelling the Americans with promises of realizing imaginary treasures, and keeping them in the cities in the extreme violence of the season. Among the adventures which he has undertaken with the intention of joining Walker several have repented of their rashness and returned, after witnessing the threatening desolation of the country.

"The few abandoned Nicaraguans, who, acting under vindictive impulses and a desire to command, invited those adventures to join them, now deplore their error, and those deluded persons who abetted their designs, as well as the people generally, have become aware of the necessity of uniting to save the country.

"Walker is surrounded by secret and open enemies. Such is the general and spontaneous excitement at San Juan del Norte, that Señor Amos Evaras, the oldest son of the person whom Walker named the puppet President, fitted out on his own account six privateers, carrying eight armed men, and went to the river with the object of retaking, in the name of the legitimate Government, Castillo Viejo and San Carlos.

"The Government of San Salvador, instead of sympathizing with the usurpers, immediately recognized the Government of the United States of America in Nicaragua. Honduras has not only recognized it, but renders it important assistance by sending to the frontier 1,800 men. Costa Rica has 3,000 in Guanacaste, and Guatemala has mobilized a considerable number of its best troops to co-operate with their allies. The reaction is complete and threatens to be overwhelming; but the want of arms in Nicaragua, the great

distance of the States from each other, the bad and insecure condition of the roads, the desire to act in effective combination against the usurper, and possibly the want of precise knowledge of his forces, may retard the execution of the contemplated plans for his destruction. Meanwhile two military expeditions which attempted to penetrate the Department of Segovia and Matagalpa were defeated by the forces under the Government of Señor Estrada, and among the killed was Gen. Valle, alias Chelon, the denouncer of Gen. Corral.

The United States steamer Massachusetts remained at anchor at San Juan del Sur; and it is worthy of notice that her commander and three of her officers had been to Granada and remained three days, fraternizing with the adventurers, and had extended the same favors to several of the rebels who arrived at that port with the intention of joining Walker."

DEATH OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

The telegraph announces the decease of Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D., President of Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y. The sad event occurred on Monday morning, January 7, about 6 o'clock, at his residence in Hamilton. His death had been anticipated for a long time, so that his family and friends, and the University over whose interests he presided, were not altogether unprepared for the stroke. For some two or three years he has been slowly wasting away before the silent advance of some terrible inward disease, the nature of which the most skillful physicians could not determine. It has been regarded as probably a cancerous affection near the heart; and during its progress in undermining a naturally strong and unusually healthy constitution, it has occasioned frequent and intense suffering.

Dr. Taylor was born in the year 1820, and spent the early part of his life in habits of industry, subject to the care and guidance of his parents. Very early in life, however, he manifested an ardent desire for knowledge; and his favorite studies were Natural and Mental Philosophy and Mathematics. At the age of twenty he had formed the purpose of acquiring a complete College education. His parents being unable to furnish the means, he borrowed from a friend the sum necessary to meet his expenses, and entered Hamilton College, where he won the esteem of his instructors, and the affections of his fellow-students, and in due season went forth from the institution, bearing its highest honors. About the period of his graduation from College, Dr. Taylor was married to the estimable lady who now as a widow mourns his loss, having been a sharer of his fortunes and honors for nearly forty years.

It was, we believe, about the year 1876 that the Trustees of the celebrated school known as the "Black River Academy," located at Lowville, N. Y., invited Dr. Taylor to take charge of its interests. He entered upon the work with great zeal, and by his prudent management the Institution acquired a very high reputation. In the year 1884 Dr. Taylor was invited by the Board of the Institution at Hamilton, now Madison University, to take charge of the Preparatory Department, or Grammar School, connected with that Institution. He accepted the post, and continued his connection with the University till the day of his death, with the exception of a short period—from 1886 to 1890. The Grammar School under his care flourished beyond the highest expectations of the friends of Hamilton. Students from every part of the United States were drawn to it, and Dr. Taylor was at length transferred from the Preparatory Department to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In 1896, however, he resigned his position in the University at Hamilton for the purpose of building up a new Institution of learning in Pennsylvania. The enterprise was fairly inaugurated under his care, aided by the indefatigable Eugene Kincaid, then a returned Baptist Missionary from Burma. In four years he saw his desire accomplished; \$100,000 were secured, University buildings erected, college classes were formed; and, though he was urged to continue with the new and flourishing College, he steadily declined—preferring to return to Madison University and accept the Presidency of that Institution—which he did in 1900. With the prestige of his name, it has rapidly extended its influence, and may be justly regarded with pride by the Baptists, who have expended their treasure to sustain it, and have made it an object of pious regard.

Several hundred students have there been educated for the ministry; and the late President has stamped the impress of his own character upon many who will mourn, as it were, for a father, when they learn that Dr. Taylor is no more.

In person, President Taylor was rather above the medium height, somewhat fleshy, but erect, and a perfect gentleman in all his deportment. In his disposition, he was kind, generous and affectionate, and no friend was ever truer than he. He had an iron will, and acted upon the motto, "Never give up." He used to say, for the encouragement of poor students: "Gentlemen, you're in a free country, where poverty is no disgrace. Every boy in this country can acquire a liberal education if he wills it." His self-control was remarkable. During his affliction for the past two years, while he has sometimes suffered a state of indescribable anguish, so that he could not lie upon his bed or obtain any sleep, he has continued to discharge his official functions, going to his class recitations, presiding at the annual commencements, and observing every duty till his body was worn out.

Dr. Taylor leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. The eldest son, Benjamin F. Taylor, is now an editor of one of the daily papers of Chicago. Alfred H. Taylor is the Principal of the Hamilton Academy; and his daughter, a young lady of great personal worth, resides with her bereaved mother, in the home at Hamilton of which the father and husband were at once the honored and beloved head.

SOUTH CAROLINA CHIVALRY AT A DISCOUNT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Dec. 21, 1855.

In my visits to the State Capitol during the sessions of the Legislature of this State, I have been greatly entertained and I may say instructed, as to the condition of things in this State.

In the early part of the session Mr. Marshall introduced to the Senate the following preamble and resolution, which I copy for your especial edification:

"Whereas, Reliable information has reached this capital from the Department of Kansas, that the Free-press of that Territory, being edited by men who are known to be Abolitionists, has been used to incite to mob violence every Free-Press man from said Territory at the point of the bayonet;

"It is therefore resolved, That the General Assembly, deeply sympathizing with the Pro-Slavery party said Territory, deem it necessary to ascertain what said State is willing to give to the said newspaper in said Territory, and that it be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations to report what action shall be taken by the General Assembly in the premises.

This resolution excited but little debate, although it was just at the time the rumors of a Kansas insurrection were so industriously circulated by the Pro-Slavery telegraph and press of the country. One or two of the Senators made a bluster as to what they individually were willing to do to aid the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas. They were ready to subscribe liberally to send men and arms to the field of battle, but even their extravagant boasting, which was evidently designed for effect, did not extend to the declaration of their willingness to serve either in rank or file, as men or as officers, in the volunteer army of the independent Republic of Palmetto alias South Carolina. A shrewd lawyer, Mr. Witherspoon, was willing to adopt the resolution, but he merely wished the resolution to press the question; he merely wished the resolution to be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, in order to enable him to lay before that Committee the information which he and others had received. The Senate agreed to this reference, but refused even to discuss the question; he merely wished the resolution to be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, in order to enable him to lay before that Committee the information which he and others had received. The Senate agreed to this reference, but refused even to discuss the question; he merely wished the resolution to be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, in order to enable him to lay before that Committee the information which he and others had received.

The Government of San Salvador, instead of sympathizing with the usurpers, immediately recognized the Government of the United States of America in Nicaragua. Honduras has not only recognized it, but renders it important assistance by sending to the frontier 1,800 men. Costa Rica has 3,000 in Guanacaste, and Guatemala has mobilized a considerable number of its best troops to co-operate with their allies. The reaction is complete and threatens to be overwhelming; but the want of arms in Nicaragua, the great

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stance, this knowledge has been extensively diffused, from one neighborhood to another, and that there is now a general determination on the part of the slaves, if sold to Southern traders, to secretly destroy the property as well as to disseminate the knowledge wherever they go, by means of the same source of information. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the remote State without containing among its numbers some daring spirits who go as missionaries of mischief and destruction.

As their tracks will from time to time become visible, the slaveholders will, of course, charge it to Abolitionism, and they will, they make a scapegoat of to bear their quarrels.

Before the Legislature of the Slave States pass laws retaliatory on the North, it would be well for them to examine the influences and effects of their cruel and debasing mode of treating their slaves. Very likely they would discover in them the true leverage which sets their chattels in motion on the underground railroad to the North.

A caucus had been announced for another purpose at the same time, namely, to consider the propriety of electing delegates to the forthcoming Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. Notwithstanding that these two great questions were to be debated in columns and on the evening of the same day, the caucus involved not only the grave interests of the South, but the security and stability of the Union, and notwithstanding that we are on the eve of a great civil war, in which Freedom or Slavery must triumph, and this assembly cannot be otherwise than a scene of departed hence and none are left behind but a degenerate race who have been elevated by luxury, and who prefer the Bacchanalian pleasures of the table to taking even the initiative step in a military campaign to uphold their most beloved institution.

When it is known that the Southern Treasury of the State does not exceed \$100,000, and that the population of the State does not exceed 170,000, and that the price of cotton is low, what have the people of the North, who have the Free-State men of Kansas, to fear from the chivalry of South Carolina? The fact is, the Southern States feel themselves to be in a position of weakness. The prospects to the individual planter, especially in the present depressed state of the cotton market, are not sufficiently flattering to induce him to make great sacrifices on behalf of Slavery in Kansas, and neither man nor money can be found for this purpose in numbers or amount sufficient to meet any formidable array of Northern troops, should it come to an open military engagement. It is true, South Carolina is not the whole South; but what is true of this State must be proportionately true of all the Southern States, and should it come to a trial of strength between the North and the South, the odds would be against the latter, the ultimate result. Planters and owners of slaves are the only persons who feel a deep interest in upholding "the peculiar institution," and they dare not leave their patrol and militia duties at home to those who are indifferent on the subject. How, then, can they make an army of volunteers, and send it to Kansas, to a very limited extent; and a firm, united stand on the part of the North, would soon confine the South of the fatality of any attempt on their part to establish Slavery in Kansas by force of arms.

CONDITION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: The assertion has been so frequently reiterated that the fugitives in Canada are incompetent to provide for themselves, that many persons consider it no act of kindness to aid them in their flight from bondage. Determined to ascertain their actual condition, I recently visited parts of the Upper Province, in which numbers of them reside. My efforts were both successful and satisfactory.

Everything appertaining to this persecuted people I found had been misrepresented. Evidences in abundance were discovered to show that they are as competent to take care of themselves as the Anglo-Saxons. Their farms, dwellings, workshops, day and Sabbath-schools, are as well managed as similar matters and things among our Yankee population. If you should travel from house to house, in many directions from Cleveland, among the New-England farmers, you would not find stronger evidence of the competence of the colored man to take care of himself than among the colored families. On the score of kindness, affability and good manners, it is feared the former would suffer by the comparison.

All apprehension, real or simulated, in regard to the competency of the fugitives to take care of themselves is entirely unfounded. The evidence that they are competent to take care of themselves is everywhere to be seen. They are rapidly accumulating wealth and power, and it requires no spirit of prophecy to predict that the ensuing generation will make its mark upon the page of history. The young, of both sexes, seem to harbor a deadly hatred toward the South, and even against our white population. They are full of indignation against the narrative of wrongs suffered by their parents, and many of them expressed both an anxiety and determination to seek revenge whenever circumstances would permit. This malignant feeling is in very many instances mitigated and subdued in the escaped slaves by the religious and moral training, and attachment to the masters and families.

Their numbers surprised me. How is it possible they ever found their way to this land of refuge? Their ingenuity and intelligence were even more striking. Without knowing how to read and write, many of them are sensible and judicious in their conversation and conduct. They are full of indignation against the history and all matters relating to Slavery. The want of education evidently stimulates them to furnish means for instructing their children. As a consequence the rising generation will come upon the stage of life endowed with powers which may be exerted with no trifling effect in the world to come. However, the school for the day is the evil thereof.

In the vicinity of one of my sojourns, two or three individuals among them could read. They held weekly meetings, and read publicly to numerous audiences, useful and entertaining books. Uncle Tom's Cabin had passed through their hands. A recently escaped slave, a black as the ace of spades, could recite a sonnet, and in the work, though he knew nothing about reading. He assured me that those scenes were almost every-day occurrences in the cotton regions, where he had labored for several years.

Mr. Drew's Report is a correct description, as far as it goes, of the condition of the fugitives in Canada. He has, however, withheld many important and striking details—no doubt from polite motives. I heard many which might implicate individuals and make many a slave-master wince in inquiry. Of course, they will not be disclosed.

From a conversation with a colored man, who had been a plan of governing operated on the slave, and broken down every noble aspiration and sentiment. The last, instruments of torture and blood-hounds seem to be the means employed for that purpose. He must be brutalized before he will become a plant. In this condition, he is sold to the South, and he is sold as a brute may be kept in servitude.

This horrid plan is now universally adopted, with here and there an exception. It is charged upon the North as the result of its Anti-Slavery antipathies; yet it is the necessary consequence of Slavery itself, surrounded by the rights and experiences of the Nineteenth Century. The poor slave, suffering under the lash, is not allowed to utter a complaint, nor to utter an affirmation of his innocence of fault or crime. Providence has given him thirty thousand tongues, in these fugitives, to recount his wrongs. They are now telling the world the tale to the universe.

The recitals of the fugitives show how the modern plan of governing operated on the slave, and broken down every noble aspiration and sentiment. The last, instruments of torture and blood-hounds seem to be the means employed for that purpose. He must be brutalized before he will become a plant. In this condition, he is sold to the South, and he is sold as a brute may be kept in servitude.

EXECUTION OF FREDERICK MILLER AT CUMBERLAND, MD.

From The Baltimore Sun.

This week-end was witnessed the execution of the double murder of Dr. J. P. C. Hadel and Henry Goble in October, near Cumberland, paid the penalty of his crime at that place on Friday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock. Below will be found an account of his execution, and the manner in which he met his fate. It is a story which is worthy of being the author of a novel.

In accordance with a promise previously made by him to his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr. Maier, that during the last three days of his life he would make a confession, all was excitement throughout Thursday among the gentlemen in reference to this matter. Many agents of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad arrived in the morning he was visited by that gentleman to receive the confession, when he declared, with much feeling, that he was a martyr, and had no confession of guilt to make. Throughout the day he was visited by a number of gentlemen, who vainly endeavored to persuade him to confess what all believed to be true, and to give the parties attending the two murders. In the evening, through the courtesy of the Sheriff, Dr. John Everett, we were permitted to be present at a final interview between him and the doomed man, in reference to the mournful duty devolving upon him the following day, he being determined to die in the arms of the Lord. The interview was conducted directly to the gallows. The interview was conducted entirely in German.

In reply to a question from the Sheriff as to whether he had any requests to make in connection with the execution, he replied that he desired to be early in the morning, and to be allowed to address the spectators. He was also urged that his body should be properly interred, and hoped the Sheriff would not permit the physicians to obtain possession of it for dissection. To all these requests the Sheriff assured him he would pay strict attention, and have them complied with in every respect. He said that he would be perfectly easy in his mind, as he then entered into a cheerful conversation with the translator.

The question was put to him several times as to his guilt, and in response he continued emphatically to assert his innocence. He said that he had no part in the murder of Dr. Hadel, and in reference to Henry Goble he said that he had no part in the murder of that man either. He was also urged that his body should be properly interred, and hoped the Sheriff would not permit the physicians to obtain possession of it for dissection. To all these requests the Sheriff assured him he would pay strict attention, and have them complied with in every respect. He said that he would be perfectly easy in his mind, as he then entered into a cheerful conversation with the translator.

He was at times shown some signs of contrition, though for the most part he has talked in the above logical manner in connection with the execution. During the conversation with the Rev. Mr. Maier, and in reference to the execution, he said that he had no part in the murder of Dr. Hadel, and in reference to Henry Goble he said that he had no part in the murder of that man either. He was also urged that his body should be properly interred, and hoped the Sheriff would not permit the physicians to obtain possession of it for dissection. To all these requests the Sheriff assured him he would pay strict attention, and have them complied with in every respect. He said that he would be perfectly easy in his mind, as he then entered into a cheerful conversation with the translator.

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He was at times shown some signs of contrition, though for the most part he has talked in the above logical manner in connection with the execution. During the conversation with the Rev. Mr. Maier, and in reference to the execution, he said that he had no part in the murder of Dr. Hadel, and in reference to Henry Goble he said that he had no part in the murder of that man either. He was also urged that his body should be properly interred, and hoped the Sheriff would not permit the physicians to obtain possession of it for dissection. To all these requests the Sheriff assured him he would pay strict attention, and have them complied with in every respect. He said that he would be perfectly easy in his mind, as he then entered into a cheerful conversation with the translator.

the rear, and one on each side, with a full military band, and a full complement of troops. These arrangements being completed, the Sheriff and his aids took their position on the right, and in this order they proceeded with a slow and mournful tread to the place of execution, which was about one mile north-west of the town, a valley surrounded by large snow-covered hills. The trap being what is termed the trigger-shallows, the trap being opened by the severing of a rope attached to the trigger.

It was reached at 12:30 o'clock, and after the military band formed around it and pressed back a large crowd, which was estimated to number at least 1,000 persons, the convict was taken from his cell, and placed in a firm step across a narrow bridge, which was extended over those officiating, took a seat and entered into converse with his spiritual adviser, to whom he again asserted his innocence.

He was then asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say before the fatal moment arrived, when he declined to address the audience as he had previously desired, but requested Mr. Schultz to say for him that he felt assured that though they might destroy the flesh, God would take care of his soul.

The Rev. Mr. Maier then addressed the spectators, exhorting them to reflect upon the mournful spectacle presented and take warning by the example, that they might not allow that fell destroyer, sin, to bring them to a similar fate.

When he had concluded, the Rev. Mr. Maier engaged in prayer, at the close of which Miller said, in a fervent prayer, in which he again protested his innocence, and that in meeting his victims in Heaven he would be acquitted by them. His prayer, which was in German, was represented by those who could understand it as being a most eloquent and powerful appeal to his God, in which he stood, and to whom he felt assured he was reconciled; that He, in his wisdom, had wisely appointed this the last hour of his earthly existence, as he had heretofore been too vile a sinner to live, and that through His intercession his supposed sins were forgiven, and he was prepared to meet his God. He made to appear in order to pray for witnesses and jurors, trusting that they might meet them all in Heaven, that they might there repent them of the injustice they had done him here.

The clergy, officers and others upon the scaffold then took leave of him, he assuring each and every one that he would meet his God with a clear conscience. The Sheriff Everett then pinioned his hands, placed the noose about his neck, and drawing a cap over his face, descended, and at 17 minutes to 1 o'clock severed the cord which supported the trap.

The fall was two feet, the body fell not far from the ground, and the noose did not break. He rendered his death an unusually painful one. He struggled very hard, and for some seven minutes after the contents of his lungs were violent, while the strangulation taking place could be distinctly seen by the faces of those who stood around him. His hands became white as he made a desperate effort to reach the trap—falling in which, he with much violence bent them against his breast. After hanging twenty minutes, the body was examined by the County Physician, Dr. Patrick Healy, and life pronounced extinct, when he was cut down and put in a coffin for burial.

Thus ended the existence of this bold, and, as all agreed, a dangerous criminal. He was a native of Ireland, and was acquainted with the particulars believe, bad man, no doubt appearing before his Maker with the double sin of murder and perjury on his soul.

Considering the vast concourse of good order was observed, but it was surprising to find that there were not more children in their arms, old men whose heads were frosted with time, and indeed, all ages, sizes and complexions, and we blush for the sex to say it, that at least one-third of the spectators were females—three of whom had, as we are credibly informed, been in the crowd since the execution of the first criminal. The following is a portion of the reported conversation, published previous to the execution, Miller admitted to be correct. He was born Sept. 5, 1830, in Wickliffe, Herzmann, Sachsen-Meiningen. His father, Henry Miller, was a farmer and born in France. His mother, who was three years old, and his father two years later. He was then taken care of by his grandmother until he was fourteen, when he left home and went to Bayern (a kingdom in Germany), and there was hired by a farmer, with whom he remained for some time. He was then employed by another farmer for three years and a half. During his stay with this man he became acquainted with a gentleman who recommended him to a count as a coachman, who employed him, and in this capacity he traveled with his lordship through France, Austria, Spain and Italy. The Count finally died, and a short time after he came to America, and settled in New York in June 1855, where he remained a short time, and then came to Philadelphia, then to Cumberland, then to Somerset County, Pa., then to Pittsburgh, and finally back to Cumberland, where the double murder for which he was executed was committed.

Another murder. The citizens were thrown into an additional state of excitement about 9 o'clock in the morning, by the report that another murder had been committed in their midst, an execution and a murder occurring at almost the same time and in the same place. It appears that two boatmen, Thomas Nypole and Thomas Fisher, had an altercation at an oyster saloon, on Baltimore street, on Monday night, and the result was a fight, which resulted in the former drawing a knife and inflicting several stabs in the left side and breast of the latter, who he survived but a few hours. Nypole was immediately arrested and committed to jail, being taken in as Miller was preparing to go to the gallows, he being then shrouded. As Nypole was taken to the jail, he was accompanied by a deaconess, who was with him. He then commenced to whistle a lively air, and passed into his cell in a manner which showed the utmost callousness of feeling.

A WIFE'S THROAT CUT BY HER HUSBAND.—Yesterday morning Constable De Montague of Herndon, arrested Charles W. H. of that town, on the charge of cutting his wife's throat with the intention of murdering her, on the night of 21 January, and took him before Justice Tyler, by whom he was examined and committed to prison for a further hearing on Thursday next. Mr. Sneed admitted the commission of the deed, and offered no excuse for it. For a number of years he was a member of the city night watch, and proved himself a most valuable officer until he became very much addicted to intemperate habits, when finding himself incapacitated to perform the service required of him, he resigned his position, and since then has been thoughtless and idle. He was a native of Maryland, and his wife was compelled to leave him and take refuge with her relations, but after a short separation they made up their difficulties, and were living together in the Town of Sydney at the time of the unfortunate occurrence. We first heard that in the effort to cut his wife's throat, he laid open the flesh on the left side of her neck down to the jugular vein, when, supposing that he had put an end to her existence, he walked over to the house of a neighbor and informed him of what he had done. Fortunately, the jugular vein was not cut, and as Mr. Sneed is in the hands of skillful physicians, it is not unlikely that he will recover.

Fire—A MAN AND THREE HORSES BURNED.—A barn belonging to Mr. John S. Benham, brick manufacturer, in East street, near Barnsville, was entirely destroyed by fire between four and five o'clock on Sunday morning. Owing to the great depth of snow, it was impossible to get a fire engine to the place, and the scene of conflagration with their machines, though a large number of them were on hand, and did what they could to extinguish the fire by means of buckets, and we regret to learn that a man and three horses perished in the flames. His body was found in the ruins of the barn, and was so badly injured as to be unrecognizable, and it is not yet known who he